

DORLAND'S ILLUSTRATED

Medical Dictionary

Twenty-sixth Edition

W. B. SAUNDERS COMPANY Philadelphia London Toronto
Mexico City Sydney Tokyo

**The Library of Congress Cataloged the First Issue
of this Serial as follows:**

Dorland's illustrated medical dictionary. [1st] — ed.

Philadelphia, Saunders, 1900—

illus. (part col.) 23–25 cm.

Title varies: 1st–22d ed., The American illustrated medical dictionary.

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|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Medicine—Dictionaries. | I. Dorland, William Alexander |
| Newman, 1864–1956. | II. Title: The American illustrated |
| medical dictionary. | |

R121.D73 610.3 0–6383 rev 4*

Library of Congress [r65i²7] MARC-S

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Listed here are the latest translated editions of this book together with the languages for the translations and the publishers.

Japanese (25th Edition)—Hirokawa Publishing Company, Tokyo, Japan

Spanish (25th Edition) (Adaptation)—El Ateneo, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Braille edition (24th Edition)—American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Kentucky

ISBN 0-7216-3150-9 Standard
ISBN 0-7216-3151-7 Indexed

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 78-50050

Last digit is the print number: 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

and their spores in the capillaries of the brain, and causing a condition known as *cerebral malaria*. **parietal t.**, one attached to the wall of a vessel. **phagocytic t.**, an accumulation of melaniferous leukocytes in the capillaries of the brain. **pigmentary t.**, an accumulation of free pigment in the capillaries of the brain. **plate t.**, **platelet t.**, one formed by an abnormal accumulation of blood platelets. Called also *blood plate t.* or *blood platelet t.* **postmortem t.**, a thrombus or clot of blood formed in the heart or in a large vessel after death. **primary t.**, one which remains at the place of its origin. **propagated t.**, one which has grown beyond its original limits. **red t.**, a thrombus of a dark-red color formed by the coagulation of blood. **stratified t.**, one made up of layers of different colors. **traumatic t.**, one which results from an injury. **white t.**, 1. one which contains few or no red cells. 2. one composed chiefly of leukocytes. 3. one composed chiefly of platelets and fibrin, usually seen in arterial thrombosis.

thrush (thrush) 1. candidiasis of the mucous membranes of the mouth of infants (sometimes of adults), characterized by the formation of aphthae, or whitish spots in the mouth. It is due to infection by the fungus *Candida albicans*. The aphthae are followed by shallow ulcers. The disease is often accompanied by fever and gastrointestinal irritation. Such infection may spread to the groin, buttocks, and other parts of the body. Called also *mycotic stomatitis* and *white mouth*. 2. a disease of the horse's foot characterized by a fetid discharge. **sheep t.**, orf, def. 1.

thrust (thrust) a sudden forceful movement forward. **para-spinal t.**, the same as spinal thrust, except that the therapist's hands are placed on either side of the spinous processes, the fingers pointing toward the head. **spinal t.**, with the patient in the prone position on the examining table, the physician stands on the patient's right, facing him, places his right palm over the patient's lumbosacral joint perpendicular to the spinal axis, and using the left hand as reinforcement makes a series of short rapid thrusts downward and toward the head, progressing along each interspace to the midthoracic spine; done for relief of lumbosacral strain. **tongue t.**, the infantile pattern of the suckle-swallow in which the tongue is placed between the incisor teeth or alveolar ridges during the initial stages of deglutition, resulting sometimes in anterior open bite, deformation of the jaws, and abnormal function.

thrypsis (thrip'sis) [Gr. "a breaking in small pieces"] a comminuted fracture.

Thudichum's test (too'de-koomz) [John Lewis William Thudichum, London physician of German birth, 1829-1901] see under tests.

Thuja (thu'jah) [L.; Gr. *thyia*] a genus of coniferous trees, also called *arbor vitae*; secretions of the leafy twigs of *T. occidentalis* are poisonous to man on ingestion.

thuja (thu'jah) fresh tops of *Thuja occidentalis*, white cedar: diuretic, antipyretic, sudorific, and emmenagogue.

thujone (thu'jon) an aromatic terpene ketone present in many essential oils. It is $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_9\text{O} \cdot \text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$.

thulium (thu'le-um) [*Thule*, ancient name of Shetland] a very rare metallic element; symbol, Tm; atomic number, 69; atomic weight, 168.934.

thumb (thum) [L. *pollex, pollux*] the first digit of the hand, being the most preaxial of the five fingers, having only two phalanges, and being appposable to the four other fingers of the hand. Called also *pollex* [NA]. **bifid t.**, a deformed thumb in which the distal phalanx is divided or bifurcated. **tennis t.**, tendinitis with calcification in the flexor pollicis longus, resulting from repeated friction experienced in playing tennis.

thumbprint (thum'print) an imprint of the cutaneous ridges of the fleshy distal portion of the thumb. See also *thumbprinting*.

thumbprinting (thum'print-ing) a roentgenographic sign appearing as smooth indentations on the barium-filled colon, as though made by depression with the thumb; seen in various disorders of the colon, especially ischemic colitis.

thumb-sucking (thum-suk'ing) an infantile oral habit that is normal quite early in the child's development but that may persist and cause deformation of supporting bony tissue and abnormal function.

thumps (thumps) 1. a disease of swine caused by *Ascaris* larvae in the lungs. 2. a kind of singultus, or hiccup, of horses, due to spasm of the diaphragm.

thylakoid (thi'lah-koid) [Gr. *thylakon* a small sac, a seed pouch + *eidōs* form] any of the membranous sacs which are the widened portions of lamellae of chloroplasts and which are arranged in stacks to form grana; thylakoids contain the photosynthetic pigments of chloroplasts and the enzymes that catalyze light-dependent reactions.

thyme (tim) [L. *thymus*; Gr. *thymos*] a plant of the genus *Thymus*. The *Thymus vulgaris* L. (Labiatae), or garden thyme, contains a volatile oil, which is aromatic and carminative. It also contains *thymol*, *thymene*, and *cumene*. **creeping t.**, **wild t.**, *Thymus serpyllum*, which contains a volatile oil similar to that of *Thymus vulgaris* L.

thymectomize (thi-mek'to-miz) to remove the thymus gland.

thymectomy (thi-mek'to-me) [Gr. *thymos* thymus + *ektomē* excision] surgical removal of the thymus gland.

thymelcosis (thi'mel-ko'sis) [Gr. *thymos* thymus + *helkōsis* ulceration] ulceration of the thymus.

thymene (thi'mēn) a clear, oily hydrocarbon, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}$, from the oil of thyme.

thymergasia (thi'mer-ga'se-ah) see *thymergastic*.

thymergastic (thi'mer-gas'tik) [Gr. *thymos* mind + *ergon* work] Meyer's term for the affective psychoses (the manic-depressive group).

-thymia [Gr. *thymos* mind + *-ia*] a word termination denoting a condition of mind.

thymian (thim'e-an, tim'e-an) [Ger.] thyme.

thymiasis (thi-mi'ah-sis) yaws.

thymic (thi'mik) [L. *thymicus*] 1. pertaining to the thymus. 2. contained in or derived from thyme.

thymicolymphatic (thi'mi-ko-lim-fat'ik) pertaining to the thymus and the lymphatic glands.

thymidine (thi'mi-dēn) thymine deoxyriboside, a nucleoside isolable from deoxyribonucleotide.

thymidylate (thi'mi-dil'ät) a salt or ester of thymidylic acid, or thymidylic acid in dissociated form, which is important in the formation of DNA.

thymin (thi'min) a hormone-like substance secreted by the thymus that impairs postsynaptic neuromuscular transmission.

thymine (thi'min) a pyrimidine base, 5-methyl uracil, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, found in deoxyribonucleic acid.

thymion (thim'e-on) [Gr.] a cutaneous wart.

thymiosis (thim'e-o'sis) yaws.

thymitis (thi-mi'tis) inflammation of the thymus.

thymo- 1. [Gr. *thymos* thymus] a combining form denoting relationship to the thymus gland. 2. [Gr. *thymos* mind, spirit.] a combining form denoting relationship to the soul or emotions.

thymocrescin (thi'mo-kres'in) a hypothetical growth-promoting substance in extracts of the thymus gland.

thymocyte (thi'mo-sit) [*thymo*-(1) + Gr. *kytos* hollow vessel] a lymphocyte arising in the thymus.

thymoform (thi'mo-form) a yellowish, antiseptic powder, thymolform, $\text{CH}_2[\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O})_2]$, prepared from formaldehyde and thymol.

thymogenic (thi'mo-jen'ik) [*thymo*-(2) + Gr. *gennan* to produce] of affective or hysterical origin.

thymohydroquinone (thi'mo-hi'dro-kwin-ōn') chemical name: 2,5-dihydroxy-*p*-cymene. A compound, $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, occurring in the urine after the administration of thymol, and also found in various essential oils.

thymokesis (thi'mo-ke'sis) enlargement of the remnant of the thymus that is found in the adult.

thymokinetic (thi'mo-ki-net'ik) tending to stimulate the thymus.

thymol (thi'mol) [NF] chemical name: 5-methyl-2-(1-methyl-ethyl)phenol. A phenol, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}$, occurring as colorless, often large, crystals, or white, crystalline powder, obtained from thyme oil or other volatile oils; used as a stabilizer in pharmaceutical preparations. It has been used for its antiseptic, antibacterial, and antifungal actions, and was formerly used as a vermifuge. **t. iodide**, a mixture of iodine derivatives of thymol, principally dithymol diiodide, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{C}_3\text{H}_7 \cdot \text{OI})_2$, occurring as a reddish brown or reddish yellow bulky powder, formerly used as an antifungal and antibacterial agent. **t. phthalein**, see *thymolphthalein*.

thymoleptic (thi'mo-lep'tik) [*thymo*-(2) + Gr. *lēpsis* a taking hold] any drug that favorably modifies mood in serious affective disorders such as depression or mania; the main categories of thymoleptics include the tricyclic antidepressants, monoamine oxidase inhibitors and lithium compounds. Also called antidepressants.

thymolize (thi'mo-liz) to treat with thymol.

thymolphthalein (thi'mol-thal'e-in) an indicator, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{C}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{C}_3\text{H}_7 \cdot \text{OH})_2$, with a pH range of 9.3 to 10.5, being colorless at 9.3 and blue at 10.5.

thymolysin (thi-mol'i-sin) an antibody that damages or kills thymus cells.

thymolysis (thi-mol'i-sis) [*thymo*-(1) + Gr. *lysis* dissolution] involution or dissolution of the thymus.

thymolytic (thi'mo-lit'ik) pertaining to, characterized by, or promoting thymolysis.

thymoma (thi-mo'mah) [*thymo*-(1) + *-oma*] a tumor derived from the epithelial or lymphoid elements of the thymus.

thymometastasis (thi'mo-mē-tas'tah-sis) a metastasis from the thymus.

thymopathic (thi'mo-path'ik) pertaining to, characterized by, or causing thymopathy.

thymopathy (thi-mop'ah-the) any disease of the thymus.

thymopoietin (thi'mo-poi'ē-tin) a polypeptide hormone se-